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FARM AND GARDEN.

I'm THE CLARIUS, JACKSON, MISS.

\$4.00 will pay for I'm CLARION and Co-

INFORMATION OF INTEREST ABOUT CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Timely Hints for the Apiary-Two Gate Pasteuers Introduced to Notice-How Barberry Hedges Are Started-Blanching and Storing Celery.

"Earthing up" or "handling" celery, as plants have been set out or as soon as the stalks begin to lie down. The object of this earthing is to keep the stalks upright and cause a new growth to start the best for enting. The usual plan is when the

is best made broad at the base and the



sides sloped. As the plants grow higher

Last season attention was called to the blanching of celery with tile. It is probable that some of our foremost cultivators able that some of our foremost cultivators and thrown upon the control of the will try this plan this season and report land was cleared of the pests in about one

must not be worked or touched while wet with rain or dew; this rule applies not only to its cultivation in the seed bed, but Celery that is to be stored for cold win-

ieres to the roots, closely, but not crowd- thinning out the young plants. ing. No covering is put on until the weather becomes cold. Finally the trench is covered with straw, leaves or other litter, and the earth rounded up along over the trench. A covering of boards over the litter is recommended.

Clydesdale Horses.

The draft horse interest is extending draft horses are reported this season than ever before. As these importations in clude many Clydesdale horses, a few words about this breed will doubtless prove of interest. There is no question that a vast improvement has been effected of late years in the breeding of Clydesdales, though the original stock contained the elements of what is really good and substantial. The increased de mand, not only from Canada and the United States, but also from South America, Australia and several of the continental countries of Europe, has proven a wonderful incentive to breeders. Formerly the valley of Clyde was the chie breeding district, but nowadays Clydes iales are bred with about equal success in early every county in Scotland. While it cannot be claimed that the Clydesdale is a model horse for every purpose, it may be said he is a trustworthy, l headed, docile animal, of great valuas a draft and work horse. The average modern Clydesdale stands from 16 to



DUTCHESS, THE CLYDESDALE MARE. good condition, at maturity, from about 1,700 to 2,000 pounds. The prevailing colors are bays and browns, with white

The cut here given represents the imported Clydes mare Dutchess, now of the "Brookside farm" in Indiana, where has been imported a fine collection of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle from Scotland

Preparing Bees for Winter. Bees begin to make preparations for winter somewhat earlier than is generally supposed. In preparing for winter, as indeed in all matters pertaining to bee keeping, apiarians ought to adopt as nearly as possible methods of management in agreement with the interests and habits of the bee. In a report recently issued by the department of agriculture on the observations and experiments made under the direction of the entomologist occur of the bee. In a report recently issue the department of agriculture on the servations and experiments made ut the direction of the entomologist osome notes of instruction on this sub. It has been found a good practic widen the spaces between the comb fix near the close of the honey gathering son, in order that the bees may, by gating the cells, place a large share owinter stores above the cluster. Vector bees build their own combs after own design, as in box hives, space left between wide enough to admit elongating the cells in order that a share of the winter stores may be placed.

is done the condition of every colon should be examined, the amount and character of the winter food ascertained, the number of comb frames and the size of the apartment should be determined by and adapted to the wants of each colony. After the supply of winter stores has been equalized among all the colouies, if the supply is insufficient, feeding should be done before the advent of cold nights.

Bees expected to perform the function eption, and prompt renewals will of hibernation should not be too old, nor yet too young. Both queen and worker bees ought to be in full physical vigor. The bees constituting the colony placed in winter quarters should be such d note, sees the same can be obtained, or neared select. When entrusted to the mails are hatched after the midsummer galaxy way the publisher will not be reworking season is past and before the bees cense flying freely in the fall.

Toward the close of the working season he workers instinctively cease stimulating the queen for oviproduction; gradually the bees cease flying and the cluster 1 0 1 70 82 50 83 0 83 00 87 00 12 50 20 is formed for the winter. After the cluster is formed the colony should remain undisturbed. If the bees are to be packed in the summer stand the work must be done with care and without disturbing the bees and before the temperature of night reaches the freezing point. If the bees are to be placed in a clamp or in a ag is due after first insertion, unless cellar or winter repository, great care cellar of ten per cent, will be allowed ince.

will be inserted at the rate presummer stand. Woolen quilts or woolen getted by taw. 10ge per word, heat insertion; 3ge. blankets are the test coverings for winter.

graing proof of publication.

graing proof of publication. wool of publication.

Wool prevents the radiation of heat and permits the escape of moisture, thus send these of solid curing warrath. curing warmth and dryness. Hives should be set eighteen inches above the should be set eighteen inches above the bottom of the cellar or winter repository, bottom of the cellar or winter repository, and they will be and in tiering them up one above another it is better that they rest on a rack prepared for the hive rather than one upo

Brine Salting Versus Dry Salting. The advocates of the so called "new process" of brine salting butter are tilting opinions quite freely with the advocates are successful butter workers on both sides, which makes it appear that each method possesses merits and that each produces a good quality of butter. The question to be decided seems to be which method involves the least labor. As high authority as T. D. Curtis takes the ground that dry salting is equally advantageou with the new process and less trouble some. He claims that the easiest way to 2.30 salt butter is the usual one, viz: applying the salt direct to the butter when has reached the granular state.

How to Fasten Gates. Much is said and written nowadays about making stout gates and hanging them, but little appears in regard to the latch attachment or other means of fastening the gates.



FIG. 1. -GATE FASTENER. A correspondent in Rural New Yorker who prefers to swing gates, attests to the merits of the fastener shown in the first cut. He has tried rope loops, chains, pegs and turnpins, without satisfactors ts, and finds the fastener illustrated the best ever used.



FIG. 2. -LATCH ATTACHMENT. In Ohio Farmer is given a description of the latch shown in Fig. 2. In this A great point is to prevent dry earth | figures the tooth of a worn out sulky between the stalks; it must be rake. Straighten the tooth all excep firmed about them in such manner as to where it is coiled clear around (see cui keep the plants straight and compact. The and fasten it on a lower board of gate ough to keep the plant | tends a few inches above the gate, for More soil is gradually drawn hand hold. Also fasten it to the latch with a staple, but loose enough to move a little, and sprung so that the latch will spring into place when gate is swung shut. To prove that you are a practical farmer, stick a corn cob on top for a

Judging from the crop reports there is a very general prevalence of gophers throughout the newer portions of the trychnine crystals. Potatoes are cut in alves and their cut surfaces rubbed with the crystals. These poisoned pieces are stuck firmly on to the sharp ends of stiff twigs, about eighteen inches in length. As the burrows of the gopher are opened a piece of potato is run in the length of the stick, the outer week. When the poison was scattered loosely in their runs it proved less effect tive, as they throw it out untasted in most

The berberry or barberry, as this hardy for winter. Some growers tie the stalks plant is variously termed, is employed in with string in place of holding with the some localities as a hedge. It is easily division of the roots. The seed may be ter and early spring use need not be sown in early spring or as soon as ripe well underdrained, or where water will covered in moist sand. A very usual not stand; these are made the width of the plan is to sow the seed in the garden The celery is packed in these trenches in an upright position with what earth ad-

> Here and There. The fruit crop of California is a very large one. Wisconsin's cranberry crop is a bounti

together in Colorado, whence large crops of excellent potatoes are sent to several

bugs require heroic treatment at the northwest if the wheat crop of 1888 is to be insured a success. The Marlboro is reported a favorite

raspberry in the fruit producing regions The possibilities of profitable when ulture are being agitated in Louisiana. There is some talk of a Belgian colony

in California.

Forest fires have added to the loss istained from drought in many secti notably in Wisconsin. A poultry show will be held in cor tion with the Chicago fat stock show this

How Hetty Saved the Fee.

shady street as the sun slowly disap-peared behind the distant range of Squawmuck hills, while its rays lingered in a last caress on the plateof furniture from his dimmed sight. sions; to envy no man's prosperity; to The shadows of death were creeping in, too; creeping closer to the bed of down where the aged man lay with no hand to tend him save that of

daughter Hetty. From time to time she stroked his heated brow with her corrugated palm, and thought sadly that the hour was at hand which would make her an orphan; that phanto hands were beckoning her gray-haire sire from across the fearsome strea and that the doctor was calling tw a day and charging two dollars a v And so, filled with these sole thoughts, she sat in the fast-deepen twilight, her hands resting idly on the shroud on which she had been at work. Aroused by a feeble call from the su ferer, the turned to him and said:

"Well, what is it now?"

He tried to speak, but his breath came in short, spasmodic gasps. His strength was going fast.

At that moment the rumble of wheels was heard in the village street; a low, old-fashioned chaise stopped in front of the door; the worthy village doctor alighted and was about to fasten his horse to the stone post, when a female figure came flying down the walk, a detaining hand was laid on his arm, and the shrill voice of Hetty Skinflint. "Well, what is it now?" nd the shrill voice of Hetty Skinflin

"You needn't come in! Father's dy-

Is a week's time the earth travels over eleven millions milrs. Fortunately there are no wooden bridges on the line—Nor-wich (Conn.) Bulletin.

THE CLARION.

ESTABLISHED February 18, 1837.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

THE FRATERNITIES.

TRUE BROTHERHOOD Foot to loot, no matter where, Though far beyond my desired road, If Brother needs a Brother's care, On toot I'll go and share his load.

Knee to knee, no selfish prayer Shall ever from my lips ascend, For all who act upon the square At least henceforth my prayer shall bend. Breuat to breast, and this I awear, A Brother's secrets here shall sleep, If told to me upon the square, Save those I am not bound to keep. Hand to back, O type of love,
Fit emblem to adorn the skies;
Be this our talk below, above,
To help poor falling mortals rise.

Check to check, or mouth to ear; We all like sheep have gone astray, May we good counsel give and lear, lill each shall find a better way.

WE are very much indebted to Grand Representatives Isaac T. Hart and W. J. Bradshaw for copies of the daily ournal of the Sovereign Grand Lodge f Odd Fellows recently in session at Denver, Col. It was a grand occasion. The total membership in America is of the old method of "dry salting." There 545,167. Pennsylvania has the largest membership-over 80,000. In England the Manchester Unity has 648,962 members, with cash on hand \$31,585,670.

"The Knight of Honor."

We are greatly indebted to the courtesy of the publishers of this excellent semi-monthly for an exchange. We draw very freely from its pages, and we wish it understood that most of our selections relating to the Kuights of Honor are from that journal. It is

THE Law Committee of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Mississippi has decided of annual interest diverted to the that a defunct chartered Lodge cannot be revived except by the power that created it the Grand Lodge; that Lodges by dispensation of the G. M whenever the spirit moved the brethren and race necessity. to resume work. Grand Master Patton issued such a dispensation in 1865, and the precedent then, if not earlier established, has been followed nearly every year since. But the Law Comnittee is clearly right in its decision.

Blue Masonry.

or ornamented with blue, from whence the name is derived. The following de grees have not the same uniformity in their outward appearance. Blue is the color of truth or fidelity; and it is a remarkable fact that the Brethren have ever remained true to the Blue Degrees, while the authority of the other degrees has often been disputed, and in many places altogether denied. Under the reign of William III of England, blue was adopted as a favorite color of the Craft.

As William III. commenced his reign as King of England, Feb. 13, 1689, and died March 8, 1702, the adoption of the blue color by the Craft is at least a cen tury and three-quarters old. - The

Look at This.

A wise life insurance, payable at the death of the insurer, does not benefit his wife and children only after his death, but is of great use to the man himself It tends to make him economical methodical, and frugal in his expendi tures, cuts off many petty indulgences which would waste his means, and gives quiet to his mind in business troubles and especial y in sickness and in prospect of death. He does not look in anguish funeral expenses, etc., and thrown upon the world without means of livlihood, at a time when grief will go far to paralyze their energies. Life insurance is not only not wrong, but is a duty. No dependent upon his love and care to the chances of industrial paralysis and poverty.-Henry Ward Beecher.

A Perfect Chart.

Brother, the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Governor of Kentucky, in his recent el-oquent Masonic address at Maysville, Ky., said: "Freemasonry is, in fact, a cradle to the grave. I speak after hav-ing carefully considered the weight of each particular word when I say it is the purest, the grandest and most comprehensive system of ethics ever taught by the uninspired wisdom of man. It em-braces the entire range of social philosophy, inculcating in a progressive series of beautiful lessons, illustrated by the most striking and impressive symbols, the practice of every virtue and the per-

formance of every moral duty that the "It impresses the neophyte at the threshold with a due sense of the utter destitution and helplessness of man on entering the arena of life, and teaches him the necessity and value of that friendly sympathy and brotherly assistance upon which he must so often rely as he treads its thorny road and climbs its rugged steeps. It admonishes him at the very outset to place his supreme, mercy marks the sparrow's fall, while His power holds the far-off Pleides in their places; to make His Holy Word a lamp to his feet and a light to his path of 210,000 acres, which was sold by Gov.

which is ever due from a rational creature to an all-wise and omnipotent Crehimself; to become the vigilant and in-exorable censor of his own conduct; to circumscribe his desires and keep his passions within due bounds; to square his actions by the square of virtue, and Alcorn University. he room, veiling the familiar articles do unto others as he would have others do unto him; to covet no man's posses

> FRIENDSHIP is wealth. Solomon said. "Better in the day of calamity is a neighbor that is near, than a brother that is far off." Meet members with a smile always and every where; it enriches you and them too.—K. of H.

KNIGHT J. L. POWER, of the Jackson (Miss.) Clasion, has a good fraternal column. He takes most of it from the Knights of Honor, and generally gives credit.—Knight of Honor.

THE Dictator's best work was that which gave him the most trouble; but it is always so. Tearful sowing makes joyful reaping. Revive that lodge at any cost and you will rejoice.—K. of H.

ACTIVE lodges, like active waters keep pure; stagnant lodges, like stagnant pools, breed disease. Liven up your lodge. Move up the membership. In crease them.—K. of H.

THERE is one debt you owe that can be easily paid. In the lodge room, when buisiness is being transacted, you owe a debt of silence. Pay it. An upright pillar can bear great reight, and an upright knight has the nost influence. Bemember your obli-

Agricultural Land Scrip Fund

The Legal Obligations and Indebtedness of the Ptate to the A. & M. College, Alcorn University and Industrial Female Institute.

JACKSON, M188., Sept. 27, 1887. To J. G. Hamilton, T. L. Hanna and W. R. Lacey, Committee, etc.: GENTLEMEN: I make this as a further and final reply to your letter noticed in my first response.

The Alcorn University was established

as a seminary for the higher education of our colored population. After the Agricultural Land Scrip was received and sold, it was divided, but in unequal proportions, between that institution and the State University-neither of them being such a college as is contemplated in the Act of Congress, as the beneficiary of the Fund. Afterwards, when the A. & M. College was inaugurated, that Fund, or the interest on it, was divided equally between that institution and the Alcorn University. So far as the Alcorn University is concerned, such a division culture and the mechanic arts." But land. the friends of the A. & M. College have no right to complain of this division of the Fund in the past, since the State, der ought to read it. Rogers Tulley & M. College a far larger sum annual ly than the sum distribution of the Orout of its own treasury, and with its own versity. It can make no difference to the A. & M. College whether the amount

ALCORN UNIVERSITY is paid to it, in that specific way, or there is no law authorizing the Grand from other appropriations.

Master to issue a dispensation to the I have beard, and believe, that the Al brethren who had composed such a corn University is well managed, and professional men, and gentlemen of fash- waiting, generally, what he has goes. Lodge to resume work until the meeting of Grand Lodge; that there are only two kinds of Lodges known to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge: a chartered Lodge, with full powers, and a U. D., or new Lodge, I regard the Alcorn University as a valwith limited powers. It has been the unble institution, and that its reasonacustom, however, to revive defunct ble and proper support by the State is not only wise and just, but a political

I come now to the gal obligations to maintain it, beyond and therefore more remuneratively. And whilst I think, as a matter of law, this money to the city. This obligation extends to all subscriptions made by private parties as the price or condition of locating the Institute at Columbus. I proceed now to consider the legal re

lations of the State to I wish to premise here, that all these State colleges, and the State University, versity. State colleges, and the State University, are public corporations. They are mere instruments of the State, to do work for the State. With the exception before stated, of returning subscriptions made as a condition of locating them at the particular places where they now are, it is entirely competent for the State to sholish them, or remove them, or establish new institutions in their stead. The lish new institutions in their stead. The Experiment Station in such College State is bound, however, to keep up the old institutions or establish new ones in the 2d and 4th sections, that I append their stead, whenever there remains a their stead, whenever there remains a copies of them as Exhibit A. This is a most beneficant statute and if properly carried out, will work immense benefit to the whole country. It will be noticed that each Experiment Station is bound to themselves, as now organized and established. They belong to the State—they lished. They belong to the State—they are the people's property. Their trus—are true to the wise so well expressed in the 2d and 4th sections, that I append to have started from a mouse trap seiler to become a million that the had gone into business, Jay Gould is said to have started from a mouse trap seiler to become a million that if he had gone into business, Jay Gould is said to have started from a mouse trap seiler to become a million that the first trus—are paying over three hundred per cent more for books now than in ante-bound poople. Assuming that to be true, he is only one of 60,000,000 and people; and if any young man tainks he is going to the same the mattation into our posteriors. The property is the we, their ancestors, are traitors. We are paying over three hundred per cent more for books now than in an total the mattation into our posteriors. The property is an intention into our payers are traitors. The property is an intention into our payers and the mattation into our payers are traitors. The property is an intention into our payers are traitors. The property is an intention in the had gone into business, Jay Gould is said to have started from a mouse trap seiler to become a million in the had lished. They belong to the State—they are the people's property. Their trusters and managers are mere agents of the State must send bulletins state must send bulletins stating the result of experiments to every newspaper in the State and to all other send none of them—not one—can assert send managers are mere agents of the people's will, newspaper in the State and to all other not one—can assert send send none of them—not one—can assert send send send none of them—not one—can assert send send send send send to the send send to the send send to the send rightfully any adversary right against the man himself.

persons in the State, actuarly engaged in farming who will apply for them.

I may add, that these experiments will not all be conducted at the College, but it will be entirely competent for the can assert a right against the man himself.

Persons in the State, actuarly engaged in farming against you unless you have an equal or greater interest account runcing in your favor. Work diligently and you are sure of a competency in your old age, and as early as possible, spelled—so imperfectly presented as to

man's hand—his instrument of labor—can assertaright against the man himself. This you may set down as an undeniable truth, though somewhat obscured by the habit of all corporations—public as well as private—even as to matters exclusively public—claiming everything pertaining in any way to them, as their and property. Whilst this, as I have said, is an undeniable truth, yet I have treated all these institutions as embodying or representing every claim or demand which may rightfully be made in the rossessor of adversary rights against the State, and the people of the State.

THE LAND SCRIP GRANT. Returning back to the A. & M. Col

wise, scrip was to be issued which coul he located on any public lands in the S. subject to entry, at \$1.25 per acre; but said location could not be made by fulness will be increased. the State itself, outside of its own borders, but only by its assignees.

I see from a pamphlet issued by the State University in 1879, referred to in

my first letter-and I suppose it is coramid all the trials, temptations and vi. Alcorn at 90 cents per acre, instead of cissitudes of life, and to render Him over \$1250, as in case of the University that humble and grateful adoration lands. Some appropriations were made

d that the grant should be made on the collowing conditions: following conditions:

1. If any portion of the fund, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall "by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it should be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and there is allowed the expenditure of 10 per cent. of the original amount in the purchase of lands for sites for the colleges and experimental farms, as before stated.

necessary to set out.

Necessary to set out.

Progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each ing the provisions of the Act was extended three years from that date so as in which they are respectively located distributions.

nity to accept. tific and classical studies, and including military tactics) to teach such branches or earning as are related to agricu'ture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Leg BEN BUTLER TO YOUNG MEN WHO islature of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical EDUCATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN THE SEVERAL PURSUITS AND PROFESSIONS IN LIFE."

The above very full quotations from the following prominent points: 1. That Congress did not intend by

2. The State accepting the grant was beginning. bound, in express terms, to guarantee If a young man is earning something the full preservation forever, of all the prin more than the expense of his living, and cipal and at teast 5 per cent. interest on it. has no object in view, he is likely either benefit of it is to be a school whose lead- to loan his money to his friends, and in erecting colleges and universities for the able one. He makes no investment becommon parlance, are well to do in the money that it won't come to anything, this fund for the

GREAT MASS OF THE PEOPLE

the grant. The above contains a full answer to

tute at Columbus, and the Alcorn Uni

the possessor of adversary rights against taking part in making the experiments. 2. It will enable the College to give

> largely on their own labor to go through by employing them to do the manual ought and will), as the one to have charge of the Experiment Station, you will see at once how its value and use-

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. Z. GEONGE.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of but-

(VOL. 51--No. 36. There were some other conditions, not Sec. 4. That bulletins or reports of the Editor of the Ti nes-Democrat Among your editorial items of Fr day Sept 9. I find the following:

The Deaf and Dumb.

"Nine out of ten persons in posses

prove the happiest of the happy.

Carlisle, Miss., Sept. 28, 1887.

EDITOR CLARION: I would suggest an

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 10, 1887.

to give the Southern States an op sorta and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same of a l their faculties, if asked which they The 4th section of the original Act and as far as the means of the station above partially set out, needs further will permit. Such bulletins or restatement. That section required that the interest should be "inviolably ap said at time shall be transmitted in propriated by each State to the endow- the mails of the United States free of ment, support and maintenance of at charge for postage, under such regulaleast one college, where the leading object tions as the Postmaster General may Monday evening last that blindness is gleam of light, and a superb trout How to Get Rich.

WOULD BE THRIFTY. The Boston Herald prints the follow The Boston Herald prints the following letter from General Benjamin F wisdom of this opinion let them visit the institutions of the deaf mutes, and The above very full quotations from Dear Sir-I have received your note the Statutes leaves little necessity for sking me to write some practical hints they could read, could feast their eyes Dear Sir-I have received your note comment. But I may call attention to for young men on the acquirement of wealth, which may be published.

A difficult task is set me, as the cir the grant to furnish the whole of the cumstances under which young men means for the establishment of the colleges. It intended to furnish a part, and require the State accepting the grant, to furnish the balance. Not a single cent receive than in any other way to ac other than the state accepting the grant, to receive than in any other way to ac other than the blind were always of the grant can be pred for the occasion. was in direct controvention of the Act of Congress donating the Fund. That University is not a school "in which the leading object is " to teach such branches of learning as relate to agributions are "But leading object as " But leading object as " But leading object is " to teach such branches of learning as relate to agributions are " But leading object as " But leading object is " to teach such branches of learning as relate to agributions are " But leading object is " to teach such branches of learning as relate to agributions and the man object is " to teach such leading object is " to teach such branches of learning as relate to agributions are " But leading object is " to teach such leading object is " to teach such learning as relate to agributions are " but as single cent quire property. The temptations to speculate are so great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong, that I believe eight out of ten, if not more, of should be a such learning to the sum was dark
speculate are so great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong, that I believe eight out of ten, if not more, of such learning to the sum was dark
speculate are so great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong, that I believe eight out of ten, if not more, of such learning to the sum was dark
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speculate are so great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong, that I believe eight out of ten, if not more, of sum of the sum was dark
speculate are so great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong the sum of the young men are wrecked at the very be tones, far more than made good the

slander. Having been intimately associated with the deaf for thirteen years, and 3. The school wnich was to receive the to increase those expenses carelessly or ing object is to teach agriculture and so doing in the majorily of cases he will having visited most of the important in ing object is to teach agriculture and mechanics, so as to promote the education of the industrial classes. The other grants made by Congress for seminaries of learn ing, have, in every instance, been used in erecting colleges and universities for the non-industrial classes, or those who, in cause he says: "I have got so little blind preacher to the contrary, notwithworld, if not rich-for the education of I will wait until I get more;" and in have spent their lives in the manage-

ion and society. So Congress donated When a young man has a very little this fund for the money let him buy some property, preferably a piece, however small, accordthose who, by industry and skill, estate that is paying rent. He had betcreate our great wealth, which is mostly, ter buy it when sold at auction, under a I am sorry to add, enjoyed by others. judicial sale, paying in cash what he This too exclusive enjoyment of this can, giving his notes for the balance in created wealth by non-producers, comes small sums coming due at frequently from ignorance want of education in the recurring intervals, secured by a mortproducers; and this grant was intended gage on the property, and then use all to remedy that, as well as to enable these his extra income in paying up those at Columbus. It has no endowment of mers and mechanics of the land—to your own note, and if the notes come a any kind, and the State is under no le- work at their callings more intelligently, little too fast as soon as he gets anything paid his friends will aid him when he is this: that the city of Columbus donated to the State \$50,000 as a condition of the location of the Collection of the State accepted and used by the State.

At The State accepting the Acts, was putting his money where it cannot be lost, and where the property is taking care of the interest, and in a very short time he will find that he has got a very lost. Of course I do not mean to say that considerable investment. He will beit imposes no binding obligation on the Congress would exact a return of the come interested in it, save his money to State to keep it up, yet it is a just, legal money if a State should allow its College meet his notes, and he will directly come State to keep it up, yet it is a just, legal money it a state should allow its condex into a considerable possession of prophinding on her good faith and honor, if these things, and has not the power to the institute is ever removed, to return compel such return, but such a failure nim. That is, he will have had a motive theory respecting school books for the on the part of the State would be a for saving, and will got the result of State of Mississippi, to wit: A Commisgross breach of faith as well as of the contract that s ving, and will not be tempted to some appointed by a Mississippi Legis-entered into with Congress in accepting outer into speciments. Nothing is some lature with authority to get up an entire for an investment as improved real eries of school books for Mississippi

The above contains a full answer to your questions, as to the legal onligation and indebtedness of the State to the A. & M. College, the Industrial Institute of College, the Industrial Institute o tast fifty years 90 per cent of all the tion by the teacher, first, County Super-ousness corp rations have failed or gone intendent next, and State Superintenearn his living, and he will be richer against the instillation into our posteri lish new institutions in their stead. The Depertment State is bound, however, to keep up the The object of the law is so well expressed than if he had gone into business, Jay ty that we, their ancestors, are traitors

stepped into the bank to deposit a little noney on one occasion, and Mr. Carney aid to poor young men who depend said to me: "Why don't you invest your money?" "Invest," said I; "I have nothing to invest." "Oh, yes," he says, ing a Northern man commanding a By Act of Congress of July 27, 1862.

(12 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 503) Congress granted to each State, of the public lands, 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress for an agricultural college, or colleges within its borders. These lands were to be located in the State to which the grant priation, and it will doubtless be done. its borders. These lands were to be located in the S ate to which the grant was made, if there were public lands was made, if there were public lands enough there to supply its quota; other to supply its quota; other was to be issued which could not be much cheated in that, because you will have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to be insued the money in a desk and went out shopping; on her return she missed three blood by surrendering. He did all he frame than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to have to give very little more than the first and the property. You can not be much cheated in that, because you will have to give very little more than the first and the property. You can not be much cheated in that, because you will be Be it enacted by the Senate and House of than you can pay them, why, we will, Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States of th among the people of the United States you can pay it up. This will necessitate useful and practical information on sub-

were nearly all occupied by men, a soon thereafter as practicable. This cutting rebuke answered by a neat compliment was overheard. Shortly after the car left the ferry there got aboard a young lady, whose pallid and careworn face marked her as an invalid. careworn face marked her as an invalid.

None of those having a seat at their disposal deigned to offer a seat to the one who seemed most in need of the resting-place till at the further end of the car a roughly dressed workingman, seeing her plight, beckoned to her, and, resigning his seat in her behalf,

"I beg your pardon, sir, I am sure there is one," she replied, gratefully, as she accepted the seat.—Boston Budget.

"There don't seem, miss, to

men on this car."

HOOKING A TROUT.

A Vivid Description of an Experience Dear to an Angler's Heart. After fifteen minutes' wading I heard the roar of a cataract—an unusually good sized one I judged by the roar of the waters. Presently I came in sight of it. It was a magnificent fail of full twenty feet, the waters leaping down a sheer face of rock, and plunging into a basin ten or twelve feet in width. There was a dense growth of spruce about the pool, and hemlock and spruce, with stunted undergrowth, hung over the edge of the precipitous rock. It was a romantic spot, dark, overshadowed and cool. As I approached the basin cautiously and pre pared to make a cast, I said to myself: There is the very hole for a monster trout." With extreme care I made my preparation, selecting the exact spot

where I would cast, and got every-thing in readiness in case there should would pre er to lose -the sense of hearbe a rise. ing, and with it the power of speech, or to become blind—would t first blush, we take it, decide up on the former; yet the blind preacher, Dr. Misburn, argued yet touched the dark surface of the infinitely preferable. Among other broke the surface, making that indethings the noted divine said: Few were scribably graceful arch which every clare that far, far rather had he been neously with the appearance of the trout, and none too quick, so rapid blind than deaf. Did some doubt the was the rise. Then ensued a battle in the forest-

they would find the inmates sullen, a struggle fitly framed in by the dark spruces and the somber hemlocks. The trout made a rush for the depths upon the treasures of art and gaze upon the wondrous works of nature; but, have all the line I had to spare. The have all the line I had to spare. The reel buzzed quite sharply for a moment, then there came a little sack, which I took in immediately. For the next half minute there was an expectant and significant pause on the part of both the trout and myself. But not face obliquely, the trout leaped full two feet from the water. If there had The idea that the deaf, as a class, been sunlight in that dark nook, how "are sullen, morose, suspicious," is a his sides would have flashed! As it was I could see the red mottling and the silver gleam of the under scales. The slackened tackle hung around him like a lot of twisted wire. In midair he trout shook himself; then he came down slap on the water, and I thought surely my prize was gone. I expected othing less than to find that he had shaken the hook from his jaws. But o! Rapidly reeling in the silk, I cound the hook still held fast. I had standing. Nine tenths of the men who

struck hard, and the barbed tip was ment and instruction of these people well seated. will bear me out in this broad asser-Then the trout made the pool boil. How he flashed around it, and how the An isolated deaf person (from whom lost people form their ideas of this ing knife! I kept a taut line, for I class) may appear "sullen, morose, susknew that such tactics as these would for such weapons. icious," but place this isolated deaf prove more destructive to the strength person among his own class, and he may of the fish than to my tackle. The trout seemed to realize this, too, after Place the average American among oreigners with whom he cannot communicate, and they will pronounce him sulk. This I knew, was the critical sullen, morose, suspicious, but place him among his own people, and he becomes time-or rather the eve of the critical smiling and happy.

Hoping you will do the deaf the kind ness to publish this protest, I am yours face, as I expected, the trout darted from \$25 to \$50, a first class weapon straight at me, keeping at a consider-able depth. I had but little line out

and the tip of my rod bent like the letter C. All this transpired in about half a second of time, and if I had not presence of mind enough to lower the lancewood would have stood the strain. and the paying out of more line the that he darted to the surface with the speed of a rocket, and flinging himself with all his strength from the water, made a last grand effort to shake the hook from his jaws. If it had not been deeply bedded in the gristle it the handiwork of Englishmen, and certainly would not have held, for a American rifles are sold all over the on the part of any game fish. But was only a question of time. My heart gave a great bound of exultation at this discovery, for if I ever ardently desired to possess a trout it was the monarch of that nool

My victim now became restless and lashed the water violently, anon dart-ing around the basin, and using up his rength in the most restless manner. for sporting arms." Pretty soon he became so exhausted that he lay still near the center of the pool, and as the water calmed I could see the magnificent fellow outlined said two feet and a half at the least. But I was less experienced then and

How the Monkey Stole the Money.

these losses the good woman was deep

has he stolen this?" The dame de-

scended instantly, ran out and said

"Oh! my money, messieurs; where is

money!" The monkey, who certainly

would be an invaluable assistant to a

back with you again next fall. I be-lieve they will be some of the thunder-

A novel bath was witnessed in Los

Dakota Bell.

also less veracious. Gradually I coaxed the tired trout toward the edge of the basin. He made no fight, simply hung back and paddled simply with his fins. Kneeling down at the edge of the water, with rod held high above my head and as far back as I could reach, I slowly dipped my landing net, and before my victim knew it the meshes had passed behind and around him, and he was enfolded in their toils. Then I leaped up with a wild shout of triumph and

time a letter by General Grant on the wildness, alone with the forest and the brook, I faced the great question of three-pounder .- American Angler. eon, of Toulouse, a woman locked up

pay for it. Give your notes for it, save your money, collect your fees, pay your notes as they become due. See that the burglary. Very much bewildered by in reflection over the matter when she property is improved property, so that over the matter of the surrender and heard a roar of laughter from her the rent will keep down your interest submit their views. Neither Pemberneighbor's garden. "Oh, the thief!" account, and when you get any other ton nor I objected; but we were not money invest it in the same way, and if willing to commit ourselves to acceptthe thief?" "He is up a tree, madame, pointing up to a monkey in a high branch above them, "but here is the over \$12 50, as in case of the University ands. Some appropriations were made for sites of coolleges, and some interest was paid. So that the Fund, as it now stands (and this, I believe, is uncountry of the states, as laid down in the shall be established, or white the A. & M. College, and the other to Alcorn University.

TERMS OF THE GRANT.

We now come to the specific terms of the States, or some other safe stocks yielding and the states, for some other safe stocks yielding and the states, as laid down in the Act of Congress.

The money derived from these lands, or scrip, is required to be investigation and designated as an "agricult reads," or some other safe stocks yielding and the content of the prompt collection of your bills, for known that you would rather work and field natteries. The National theopose were then to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the to march in a field natteries. The National theopose were then to march in and field natteries. The National theopose were the the produces, at an indication of the produces, at an indication of the produces, at an indication of the produces and public accordance to the produces and public nation of the produces and public nation of the produces and public nation of the produces lands, or scrip, is required to be investing the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be do in stocks of the U. S., or of the States, or some other safe stocks yielding as an "agricul trail experiment station." Provided, set than 5 per cent. interest on the par value of said stocks, and the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual trust experiment station." Provided, and use of said stocks, and the money as invested shall constitute a perpetual trust experiment station. That in any State or Territory in which two such colleges have been or may be invested in sives for the colleges and experiment affarms) and the interest shall be equally divided between such two such colleges, unless the legislature of such state or Territory shall otherwise disciplination of the original amount may be invested in sives for the colleges and experiments affarms) and the interest shall be equally divided between such these suggestions any further, because it do not think that I need to extend these suggestions any further, because it do not think that I need to extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do not extend these suggestions any further, because it do

humiliate them. I believed that consideration for their feelings would make them less dangerous foes during the continuance of hostilities, and better

Elijah Youngblood, of Coffee county

U. S. GRANT.

Elijah Youngblood, of Coffee county Ga., ought to be proud of his record, as thus set forth in the Augusta Gazette: "Elijah Youngblood has killed 990 deer. He is one of Coffee's most successful farmers, and lives now on one of the poorest places in the county, and makes plenty. It is said that since 1840 eleven families have starved on the place, but he makes plenty, and sells corn potatoes and bacon. He says any man who can not make a living in this county should not live. He is 61 years old, can walk all day in the woods, and can run a mile to head a deer or wild-cat when he hears old 'Atman' bark. He has killed 240 wildcats." A novel bath was witnessed in Los Angeles. A father had stationed his whole family of children on the front lawn in order, from the shortest to the tallest, each of the youngsters clothed in a big towel, and when all was ready the hose was turned on, while the youngsters danced with delight. After lifteen minutes brisk application the herd was driven to the rear of the house, where they were dried and redressed. "Yes," said the pater familias, "that's the way I do it, and you see it saves an immense amount of sorunbing."—Los Angeles Tribune.

PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS, RIFLES.

Interesting Facts About Weapons of Sport and Death. "There have been pistols enough sold in the last ten years to arm the male population of the United States. and if every man and big boy in the country has not got one it must be because the cheap pistols don't last long enough to be handed down as heirlooms." So spoke the manager of a famous house in the firearms business on Maiden Lane. "Is the demand for pistols increas-

ing in proportion to the increase of population?" "I am glad to say that it is not, especially in the South, where it has heretofore been the rule for the male sex to go armed, and where the crack of the revolver has too often been the umpire in argument. The authorities in several Southern States have apparently seen the necessity of placing some restraint on the carrying of deadly weapons, and the preponderance of public sentiment is everywhere against the indiscriminate practice. Texas has enacted a law imposing six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$250 for carrying a pistol. In Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas the sale of pistol cartridges is prothings the noted divine said: Few were more fit to speak of the eye in its relative importance than himself, for he was the water. I struck almost instantadealers in pistols to keep a record of every sale, and to whom sold, as apothecaries must do when selling poisons. This law, of course, facilitates the procuring of evidence in cases of murder by the use of a pistol." "You do not approve of cheap pis-

"I do not. The purchaser of a pistol, desiring a good, durable and trustworthy weapon, should not pay less than \$10, and from that to \$15. vast majority of pistols in the market are, however, of the 75 cent and \$1 quality. There is probably no danger for long. I took a step forward, and They are not likely to burst, as the strain is on the shell and at the breech, tal basin that I fairly heard above the roar of the waterfall. Cutting the sura general thing, to prevent bursting. But such pistols soon wear out. Like the razors Hodge bought at a shilling a dozen, they are manufactured to

"Do many women buy pistols?" "Some respectable women, living solated, or under ciscumstances which justify the apprehension that there may be need for a deadly weapon for use in defending themselves or their property, procure pistols. But in such cases they are very apt to lock the weapon up in a drawer, and not be able to get it when they may happen to need it. Fast women not unfrequently arm themselves with pistols. They usually buy the cheap kind. As a rule, when a woman buys a pistol line cut the water like a swift travel- idea in her head. Under ordinary cirshe probably has some very serious cumstances the sex has no inclination

"The trade in sporting weapons," added the manager, "is increasing. a time, for he ceased his furious and than rifles, and, notwithstanding the purposeless struggles and began to 35 per cent. duty, English shotguns continue in favor, because they are time—and I made ready for the quick thorough Government inspection, made by hand and have undergone a came with a suddenness that almost by machinery and is subjected to no spoiled my calculations. Instead of Government test whatever. A good shooting perpendicularly to the sur- English shotgun can be procured at ernment inspection. two manufacturers in Belgium who use machinery. American shotguns At the lowering of the tip, however, retail for from \$40 to \$75 and \$100 for the better grades, the English hand made goods being able to undersell the American, the tariff to the contrary notwithstanding. "In rifles, however, the Americans

better executed maneuver I never saw world. The demand for sporting riwhen I quickly reeled in my slack, and affected by the indiscriminate slaugh found that the hook was still held fast, ter of large game in the Far West. I knew that the trout was mine. It The class of arms sold to buffalo bunters has almost gone out of the market, owing to the rapid extinction of the "These dealers in arms are in favor

hold the market. Their machine man-

of the protection of game?" "Emphatically so, and every true sportsman is. The extinction of game yould mean the cessation of a demand "Is game decreasing in the Eastern and Middle States?"

"I should say not, judging from the ined demand for shotguns and sporting ri-He fles. The game laws are being made ooked fully a foot long-and this is a more and more stringent, and public moderate statement for a fisherman to sentiment sustains their enforcement. make. Time was when I should have | The small game of the Atlantic States is rather on the increase."-New York

Typical Newsboys.

day afternoon, says the Tribune, in newsboys who were resting their bodies on the stone steps in front of a store in Park row and delighting their souls with a few choice brands of cigarette stubs which might have come swept the net with the struggling fish from Delmonico's (once upon a time) Looking severely over his gold-rimmed into my eager grasp. Firmly I took my prize beneath the gills and held glasses, he addresses a ragged urchin nim up before my face. "Two pounds? in the group:

should I say? There is the solemn this pernicious habit at so early an age. The infant thus addressed shifted his weed to the other side of his mouth, moral rectitude and deliberately re-solved that I should call my trout a looked up with a sort of uneasy grin and asked: "Wha 'er you givin' us?" "Never use the filthy stuff. It will on lead you to worse habits, and will end you in a drunkard's grave,'

"Boy, I am sorry to see you forming

ontinued the owner of the white hat. "Give us a rest," remarked urchin "He's Henry George," suggested a "With the money you spend for toacco you could buy a farm in twenty

'Wouldn't you like to leave this city and live quietly on your own land?"
"Rats!" sniffed No. 2. contemptuously. "Say, mister, where did you leave your whiskers?" asked a new comer. By this time a crowd had collected. and a policeman seeing a chance for way into the center of the circle. "Come now, move!" he exclaimed

Enormous Consumption of Beer. In the saloons of New York the sales of beer during the hot weather run from ten kegs to over 100 per day. It is not every saloon that can climb anywhere near the 100-kegs point, and not all to ten kegs, although some do not use that much.

Perhaps it might be fair to strike an how's that, brother, what's the matter?" inquired the pastor. "I feel three or four cyclone lies sort of working around in my mind and they've got to come out. Just give me a leave of absence for say ninety days, and I'll be the with you again next fall. I be "ponies" as glasses called for, but then "ponies" as glasses called for, but the again there are places where "sch

ingest cyclone lies ever told, and I ers" are the rule.

don't want to disgrace the church."— But, calculatin But, calculating on the smaller figures of 120 glasses to the keg and ten kegs per day to each saloon, and we should have about 12,000,000 glasses of beer that are sold every day in New York. Those are pretty stiff figures, are they not? Mind, I don't say all this beer is sold by the glass. It may go over the bar in cans or pitchers to be drank from glasses afterwards. But I have figured on a fair glass basis. Besides beer is not the only liquor drank in New York just now,—New York Sun.

A young lady at a ball called her escort an Indian because he was "on her trail" all the time.—Hartford Sunday Journal.